



ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE REPUBLICAN protectionists, in and out of season, reiterate their favorite, but utterly groundless assertion, that low tariff in this country obtains much of its support from England, and is, in fact, a British measure, and the legitimate offspring of the Cobden Club, which supplies the money by which its cause is maintained. To show the utter absurdity of such an assertion it is only necessary to say that Mr. Gladstone made a speech a year or two ago in which he said: "I will say this, that as long as America adheres to the protective system your commercial primacy is secure. Nothing in the world can wrest it from you while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms, and with these fettered arms is content to compete with you, who are free, in neutral markets. And as long as America follows the doctrine now known as those of fair trade, you are perfectly safe, and you need not allow, any of you, even your lightest slumbers to be disturbed by the fear that America will take from you your commercial primacy."

MR. HARRISON, if he can prevent it, does not intend that the memories of the war between the States shall be obliterated. In a speech he made yesterday he said:

"Remembering all the painful ways in which you walked—ways of toil and suffering and sickness and dying—to emerge into the glorious sunlight of that great day at Washington, we must not forget that in the homes you left there were also sacrifices and sufferings. Anxiety dwelt perpetually with those you left behind. We remember gratefully the sacrifices and sufferings of the fathers and mothers who sent you to the field, and much more, of the wives who bravely gave up to the country the most cherished objects of their love."

Mr. Harrison evidently doesn't hope for many white votes in the South, for such talk as this is just as well calculated to revive Southern as Northern war memories.

GENERAL MAHONE says he has strong hopes of carrying Virginia and Richmond city next fall, for the reason that Virginians are in favor of the protective tariff, and can't stand the democratic low tariff policy. And yet the General managed to stand that policy pretty well until the democrats refused to make him their candidate for Governor. But the General's political hopes are rarely realized. He had strong hopes of carrying Virginia at the two last Presidential elections, and at the last gubernatorial election, but disappointment made another plait necessary in the waist of his trousers. When the farmers of Virginia declare for a tariff that compels them to sell in the cheapest and buy in the dearest market, the faculty of free schools will be demonstrated.

GOV. ALGER says: "The Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution provides that no claim for slaves shall ever be presented and paid by the United States, but as I read it, it does not provide that claims of millions, which would be brought up for the devastation of the Southern States by Northern armies shall not be paid. The safest way for us is to elect a republican President."

It is by such talk that Gov. Alger essays the vain task of obliterating from the minds of better republicans the memory of the patent fact that he bought up Mr. Sherman's negro delegates to the Chicago convention at \$400 a head and failed to redeem his promise to pay their hotel bills.

THE DEMOCRATIC congressional convention for the Lynchburg district yesterday nominated a man who is on record as an avowed protectionist, and passed a resolution "deeply deploring" the illness of General Sheridan. If a protectionist can be a democrat then a Free Methodist can be a Catholic. And while the illness of General Sheridan affords the democrats of no Virginia or of any other district, or any other brave men, any gratification, if those of the Lynchburg district sincerely, "deeply, deplore it," they are not only unlike those of all the other Virginia districts, but have not the natural feelings belonging to other men.

MR. HARRISON is not a whit behind any of his party in the desire to benefit the comparatively few rich men of the country at the expense of the many poor ones. He now strongly endorses the recent attempt of the republican Senate to give large subsidies, out of the money exacted from poor people by taxes on the necessities of life, to a few rich northern ship owners. Of two free and equal American citizens, why should the one who invests his money in a ship be more entitled to a subsidy than the other who invests his in Virginia land? This is a question in the answer to which Virginia farmers are deeply interested.

THE FEW Baltimore democrats who left their party because they, like some other people, thought themselves better than their party, have come back to their old fold, where, it is hoped, they will hereafter remain, and, if there be evils in it, try to remedy them within the party lines, and never again commit the foolish offense of joining the enemy. Among the gentlemen referred to are Messrs. Cowen, Marshall, Packard, Marbury and Bruce, who having seen the error of their way have become wiser and better men.

MUCH less capital would be required by the canners now in successful operation here, and the product thereof be sold at cheaper rates were it not for the high tariff on the tin-plate of which the cans used are made.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAMP MEETINGS are not as fashionable as some other summer resorts; but a week spent under tents and on clean straw, with the abandon of camp life, and with camp fare, would do fagged brains and tired muscles more real good than an equal length of time at Long Branch or at the White Sulphur.

The Southern Planter for August has been received from its publishers in Richmond. Its leading article is from the State Agricultural Department, and is on the new Virginia industry—canning fruits and vegetables.

From Washington.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1888.

Representative O'Ferrall, of Virginia, has made arrangements by which Col. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the most distinguished orator in the House, will address the democrats of Rockingham county, Virginia, at Harrisonburg, next Monday two weeks—court day.

Senator Spooner says the reason he did not offer his resolution for a survey of the Mt. Vernon Avenue as an amendment to the sundry civil bill was that he feared it would be ruled out on a point of order; but that if he have a chance he will attempt to get it on the deficiency bill, and that Senator Allison has promised him his assistance.

People here from New York say that when Mr. Wise was recently he intimated that he and General Mahone had made up; but this does not at all comport with the news here from Virginia, which is to the effect that hereafter as respects Gen. Mahone and Mr. Wise it will be two hearts that beat as two.

The House yesterday passed the army bill, having previously very properly stricken out the large appropriation for fortifications. To day at an early hour it took up the deficiency bill. The chief opposition that will be made to this bill will arise from the provision for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill granting the Richmond and Danville Railroad permission to extend its tracks from near the north end of the Long bridge to its property on the south side of Maryland avenue, near that point, amended by striking out the provision granting that road all the privileges of a terminal depot. In the House to day Mr. Lee moved to non-concur and appoint a committee of conference, and his motion was agreed to.

Representative Crisp, chairman of the House commerce committee, has appointed a time to confer with Representative Browne of Virginia about the bill for an ice boat on the Potomac, and to agree that if nothing can be done with it in his committee to refer it to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Representative Hopkins, the labor representative from the Lynchburg district, says he sees that Mr. Paul Edmunds has been nominated by the democrats of that district; that the nomination is a weak one, and that he thinks he will run as an independent democrat and beat him, though if Mr. Edmunds still maintains his former protective tariff views the republicans of the district will be likely to support him.

Leading democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee say that when the Senate tariff bill shall reach the House it will be debated at length and all its imperfections, inequalities and injustice be fully exposed. They say they have the republican protectionists on the run now and will keep them so. Mr. Townsend, who has just returned from Illinois, says the defection among the republicans of his State in consequence of the tariff is phenomenal, and that it is not confined to any particular class of republicans but concludes men of all avocations. Intelligence from the Pittsburgh district in Pennsylvania is to the same effect. Among the changelings of that region, who are wise enough to know that a foreign market is the only way by which their surplus products can be disposed of, and that a reduction in the tariff is the only way by which such a market can be obtained.

The sundry civil bill was passed in the Senate yesterday, without any attempt to amend it by a provision for the survey of the route of the proposed Mt. Vernon Avenue. To day, at an early hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Canadian fisheries treaty. Mr. Riddleberger leading off with tags and twists of the tail of the British lion, and saying that the vote by which the consideration of the treaty was resumed—twenty-four to twenty-two—was of itself sufficient to prove that the treaty was a party question, supported by the democrats and opposed by the republicans. Mr. Ingalls is to make the yearning of the Senate chief bitter by his speech on this treaty, but he will try to so arrange it that it shall close the debate.

Senator elect Barbour and Mr. Speaker Carlisle have just returned from their recent visit to New York, where they were in consultation with the national democratic committee. They both agree that intelligence at headquarters is of the most favorable character.

The Senate to day agreed to Mr. Ross's resolution for a committee to go to Canada to investigate the trade between that and this country. Every body understands that the resolution was introduced solely to provide for a Senatorial junketing trip at the government's expense.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.—The deficiency appropriation bill now before the House of Representatives contains the provision for the payment of such French spoliation claims as have been passed upon favorably by the Court of Claims. The following are Virginia claimants: The ship Louisa, Bolden Tallman, master, Samuel Wells, administrator of John Clarke, \$15,650; on the schooner Bethia, John Lanier, master, John O. G. Allmand, administrator, \$3,113.35; on the ship John of Richmond, Edward Watson, master, Robert M. Banks, administrator de bonis non of John Banks, deceased, \$28,349.83; on the brig Sally, James Crowl-bill, master, Cassius F. Lee, jr., administrator of Wm. Hodgson, \$8,926. Representatives O'Ferrall, Lee and Wise are looking after the interests of the Virginia claimants.

THE OLDEST VESSEL AFLOAT.—The oldest American vessel afloat to-day is the bark Roseau, built in Philadelphia in 1801. The Roseau was one of Stephen Girard's fleet, and was launched in 1799. She was 95 feet long and 25 feet breadth of beam, and registered 305 tons. After doing service for several years her rigging was changed and she was known as one of the fastest brigs sailing from Philadelphia. She made several trips to the whaling grounds of the North Atlantic, and was one of the most successful whalers in the fleet. Of late years she has been used for miscellaneous hauling, and is looked upon as a curiosity in every port she stops. She is now discharging a cargo at New Bedford.

Fire destroyed over one hundred houses in Suffolk yesterday, sweeping nearly the whole town out of existence and causing a loss of \$300,000. The fire originated about 10:30 o'clock in an old warehouse, and burned with rapidity and fierceness, causing great excitement and consternation, and was not gotten under control until 3:30 in the afternoon. Seventy-six houses were burned, including the Herald office, dry goods stores, groceries, furniture and all the drug stores. Several persons were injured. About two years ago the town was visited by a similar conflagration.

M. de Lesseps has promised the Panama Canal shareholders that the canal will be open by 1890.

The public debt statement shows that the reduction of the public debt during the month of July amounted to \$4,137,298.08.

Abbe J. A. Boyle, the oldest priest on the continent of America, died at Montreal Tuesday. He was born in France in 1801.

David Jackson jumped from a train running forty miles an hour near Piedmont, Va., yesterday, and had both legs cut off.

James O. Johnson, a lifelong friend of Henry Clay and executor under his will, died at Lexington, Ky., yesterday at the age of eighty-four.

Willie May Brown, twelve years of age, was probably fatally shot at Atlanta yesterday morning at her father's home, being mistaken for a burglar.

Thieves entered the First Presbyterian Church in New York last night and stole the church's historic silver chalice—a gift from Daniel Gibson in 1790.

The postoffice at Atlantic City was entered Tuesday night by burglars, who secured over \$1,100 worth of stamps, all the registered letters and from \$50 to \$75 in cash.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is having made preliminary surveys for the connection of Staten Island with the Jersey Central tracks by the Arthur Kill bridge.

Michael Murray, aged 21 years, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, and to carry out a boast, jumped from the rigging of a Spanish bark lying at a pier at New York, a distance of 94 feet, and was drowned.

The three elephants which broke loose during the procession at Munich Tuesday trampled to death a man, a woman and a child, and so badly frightened a lady that she died. Much damage was done to property.

While a party of boys were bathing in the river near Georgetown, S. C., yesterday, only a short distance from shore, an alligator about twelve feet long appeared in the midst of the bathers and, seizing a 12-year-old boy, disappeared with its prey. Nothing has since been seen of the boy.

The League games for the baseball championship played yesterday resulted as follows: New York 5, Washington 4; Philadelphia 4, Boston 2; Indianapolis 4, Detroit 1; Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4. New York will play at Boston to day, Philadelphia at Washington, Indianapolis at Chicago and Pittsburgh at Detroit.

The American cotton oil trust held its annual meeting yesterday in New York. The outstanding certificates of the trust represent a capital of \$42,183,285. Net earnings the past year were \$2,371,376; expended for improvements, \$350,931; balance for the year, \$2,029,445. No dividend was declared, the surplus earnings being reserved for use in furtherance of the purposes of the trust.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill to authorize the Baltimore and Potomac company to extend a side track into square 1025 in the City of Washington and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to lay tracks in the District of Columbia. The sundry civil appropriation bill was further amended and passed. Mr. Call's amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the recovery of the property of the late Confederate States now held in adverse possession was laid on the table.

Most of the members of the national democratic executive committee have left New York for home. The Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, will remain in the city and lend the committee the help of those organizing qualities that have won him such repute at home. He says he sees no reason why the republicans should hope for success in Virginia, West Virginia or Tennessee. "In Virginia we have the republicans hopelessly divided; but, even if their factional feuds were settled we could beat them again as we did in 1853 and 1854. All my reports and observations promise that both West Virginia and Tennessee will give even bigger democratic majorities than usual. However, we do not believe in over confidence, and will not allow any neglect to put the result in peril."

SARDINES IN GREAT PLENTY.—Some years since there was a great scarcity of sardines in France as there was of crayfish, which, much to the disgust of devoted patriots, had to be obtained in Prussia for the gastronomical requirements of the sons and daughters of night who patronized nocturnal restaurants. The sardines, it appears, had left the coast of Brittany in shoals and had migrated toward Portugal, the Nantes fishermen having had to follow them to Cape Saint Vincent. This, of course, gave the pecheurs great trouble, and caused them to incur heavy expense in fitting out larger boats than those in which they usually plied their adventurous calling. The government, however, promised to assist them, and a fishery commission was appointed, when suddenly the errand sardines turned their tails to Lusitanian cliffs and steered back to their old ground. At the present time sardines are used for numerous purposes. The sardines of Orléans and other places on that part of the coast, and the boatmen are unable to carry away half the fish that come into their nets.

BRASS ARMED FEMININE FISTS.—The manners of the young women of Chicago are apparently not improving. The girls are becoming too fond of affecting mannish customs. One might not object to a little of it, but when it comes to carrying and using brass knuckles it is going too far. Mrs. Sowa, of Bradley street, says that her daughter Martha carries brass knuckles and that it is now the fashion of other Bradley street girls to do the same thing. When Mrs. Sowa started to scold her daughter, Martha put on her knuckles and elugged the old woman mightily. Since then the mother has not scolded her. Martha had her knuckles in her pocket when arrested, and gumbled at being deprived of them. As soon as the police force can do so the other Bradley street girls, who meet for practice in boxing, brass knuckle drill and other unfeminine pursuits will be looked after.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction, lives at the official residence of the Scottish Rite, in Washington. The building was at one time known as the Rives Mansion. A few years ago the Scottish Rite Masons bought it and remodelled and enlarged it at considerable cost. It is on Third street, and is one of the most elegant houses in Washington. The Grand Commander is nearly eighty years old, but his health is said to be better than it has been for many years. His Masonic writings certainly give evidence of a most fresh and vigorous mind. He rarely leaves his study, and as he sits at his writing-table, smoking his pipe, his hoary locks falling gracefully over his broad shoulders, a subject is presented that would delight an artist.

The directors' committee of the Richmond Terminal Company had a conference in New York yesterday with President Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western railroad, in regard to the sale of \$6,500,000 of East Tennessee first preferred stock. No agreement could be reached, and they will meet again Friday.

Judge Keith's Instructions.

The following are Judge Keith's instructions to the jury in the trial of Edwin Barbour at Culpeper, on the charge of murdering Ellis B. Williams:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that on the morning of the 1st of March the defendant was in his office in the lawful pursuit of his business, and was conducting himself in a lawful and peaceable manner, and was then and there violently assaulted by the deceased, who had entered his office for that purpose, then said defendant had the right to repel force by such force as he believed and had reason to believe was necessary for his own protection from death or serious bodily harm; and if in the exercise of this right of self-defence his assailant was killed he was justifiable.

"If the jury shall believe from the evidence that the defendant shot the deceased under a reasonable apprehension that his own life was in danger, or that he was in danger of serious bodily harm, he was justified in so doing, though such danger was unreal. The question for the jury in this case is not whether the taking of the life of the deceased might have been safely avoided, but whether the defendant, in the circumstances of agitation and peril in which he was placed, might reasonably have believed and did believe it necessary to use the defensive action which resulted in the death of the assailant, in order to save his own life or avoid serious bodily harm.

"If the jury shall believe from the evidence that the deceased had made furious threats against the defendant, which had been communicated to him on the morning of the 1st of March and previous to the shooting, and that the deceased went to the office of the said defendant fully armed with a pistol or pistols, and with a determination of carrying out his said threats, and declared to the defendant his purpose of so doing in a manner and under circumstances causing a reasonable apprehension to said defendant of death or serious bodily harm, then said defendant was not under the necessity of waiting for the attack to be begun, or for a blow to be struck before resorting to his right of self-defence.

"Though the jury may believe that the defendant was in the wrong in the publication of the articles in the Advance reflecting on the father of the deceased, yet the publication of said articles was no justification whatever for the attack made by the deceased on the said defendant, for no words, however insulting, and no libel or publication, however aggravating or defamatory, can justify an attack or assault.

"The Court instructs the jury that in order to convict the accused of any offence the burden of proof is on the Commonwealth—the law presuming every man to be innocent until he is proved guilty.

"The Court instructs the jury that if they have any reasonable doubt as to any important fact necessary to convict the accused of any offence whatever, that they are bound to give the accused the benefit of the doubt.

"The Court instructs the jury that if upon the whole evidence in the case there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was excusable or justifiable, the accused cannot be convicted of any offence.

"The Court instructs the jury that if they believe the Commonwealth has proved the killing of the deceased by the prisoner at the bar, and that such proof on the part of the Commonwealth was unaccompanied by palliating circumstances, then the presumption is that such killing was murder in the second degree, and that the burden is on the prisoner to reduce the grade of the offence.

"When death ensues upon a sudden quarrel or affray without malice premeditation, the killing is manslaughter, and in order to reduce the offence to killing in self defence it must appear that the accused killed the deceased because of a reasonable belief that it was necessary to take the life of the deceased in order to preserve his own or to save himself from great bodily harm.

"On a charge of murder malice is presumed from the fact of killing. When the killing is proved, and such proof unaccompanied by circumstances of palliation, the burden of the disproving malice is thrown upon the accused. But the palliating circumstances may appear as well from the testimony adduced by the Commonwealth, as that presented by the defendant, and it is therefore the duty of the jury to consider the whole evidence, and if upon such consideration a rational doubt remains in the minds of the jury as to the guilt of the accused, it is the duty of the jury to acquit."

Life of Matthew F. Maury.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Among eminent Virginians of the last two generations there is scarcely one whose merit has been so imperfectly recognized as that of Matthew F. Maury. On the breaking out of the war he was at the zenith of a fame which had extended to every country of Europe, and, slender as had been the comprehension of it by his countrymen, there is little doubt that but for that great convulsion this entire land would in due time have acknowledged his services to science and the world as frankly as it now does those of Morse and Edison. But passion usurped the place of reason, and the fact that Maury was a Confederate was enough to prove to most of the enemies of the Southern cause that the sovereigns of Europe had blundered in saluting him as the ablest hydrographer and meteorologist of modern times, and as a benefactor of mankind.

At last, however, a memorial worthy of this distinguished man has appeared. It is from the pen of his daughter, Mrs. Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin, wife of S. Wellford Corbin, esq., of King George, and is a book of singular merit and interest. The material for it, notwithstanding the loss of much of value which perished during the war, was still abundant, and for many years the collection of letters and documents had been made. The labors of the biographer were completed more than a year ago, and publication had been delayed only by efforts to make a satisfactory arrangement with an American, as she had already with an English, publisher for bringing out the book simultaneously on each side of the Atlantic. No such arrangement, however, was effected, and it was published in London in May by Sampson Low & Co. There it seems (from the notices of leading journals) to have had a highly favorable reception. Scribner & Co., of New York, are about to reproduce it in this country, so that by September it will be within the reach of all.

The object of this notice is to call attention in advance to the early appearance here of this interesting volume. Though the writer has read carefully the entire work, the present limits do not admit a review, or even an outline of its scope. It is hoped, indeed, that the mere announcement that such a biography is forthcoming, and an intelligent opinion that it has been satisfactorily done, are sufficient to secure numerous readers.

L. M. B.

Fairfax Co., Va., Aug. 1, 1888.

Gen. Henry H. Hurt, a tobaccoist of Danville, who was in the West on tobacco business, died from apoplexy at Louisville, Ky., yesterday. Gen. Hurt was formerly of Halifax county. He was a brave Confederate soldier, and lost an arm in the war. He represented Halifax in the Legislature once.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1888.

SENATE.
A conference committee was ordered on the naval appropriation bill, and Senators Hale, Farwell and Beck were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session. The motion was agreed to, ayes 24, nays 22, (a strict party vote) and the fisheries treaty was taken up—the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to postpone its further consideration till December next.

Mr. Riddleberger then addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty.

HOUSE.
Mr. Wise, of Virginia, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill to provide for the appointment of assistants to the chiefs of bureaus of the navy department. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill, and they were non-concurred in; and a conference ordered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Murder and Suicide.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning May Patton, of Johnstown, Pa., shot and killed Charles DeKnight, a well known young man of Lawrenceville, and then blew her brains out. The tragedy took place in the Metropolitan Hotel, on the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. The cause will probably never be known.

The couple called at the hotel at five o'clock this morning. DeKnight registered as C. Lewis and wife, of Johnstown, Pa. They were given a room and nothing more was heard from them until nine o'clock, when the guests were startled by the report of two pistol shots in quick succession. The hotel clerk ran to the room, but the door was locked and it was necessary to break it down to effect an entrance. A terrible sight then met the gaze. On the floor was DeKnight dead with a bullet hole in his temple, and lying on the side of the bed was the woman also dead, with the blood trickling from a wound in her head and the revolver still tightly clasped in her hand. DeKnight was in street attire, but the woman was in dishabille. It is supposed that they quarrelled and that DeKnight was about to leave the room when he was shot. Both moved in good society. The girl was the daughter of a furniture dealer of Johnstown and has always borne a good reputation. She was quite handsome and about twenty years of age. DeKnight was a Pullman car conductor and lived with his parents in Lawrenceville. He was about 24 years of age. In searching the room a letter was found from the girl. It was addressed to Jesse Thurlow, Huntingdon, Pa., and stated that she was going to commit suicide.

Eruption—Cholera.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The steamship Arabic arrived last night from Hong Kong and Japan. Japan papers state that a telegram from Wakomoto, Japan, dated July 15 says that the volcano of Mount Iwahasi suddenly burst into activity and in a short time 56 houses in Iwasena were destroyed. A telegram received on the 18th says the eruption still continued with great destruction and loss of life. About 400 persons and thirty houses in a village called Bira were buried under sand and ashes thrown out by the volcano. Among those buried were some fifteen visitors at the hot springs in that neighborhood.

Cholera still rages in Chang Chon, China, 3,000 deaths from the disease having occurred in the past 60 days.

The Havlin-Murphy Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The international fight between Frank Murphy, of England, and Jack Havlin, of Boston, for \$1,000 a side, came off this morning at Verplanck's Point, on the Hudson, and ended in a draw. The men fought 49 rounds, taking 3 hours and 15 minutes. At the close of the fight Havlin's left eye was closed tight and his right was almost gone. There was a big lump on his right cheek and a cut on the left side of his face. The blood was streaming down and covered his body. Murphy had a cut under his right eye and his left was closed. His forehead was a mass of lumps. It was difficult to say which of the men was the most badly used up.

Boiled to Death.

ANCHORAGE, Ky., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Laura Crull, an inmate of the insane asylum here, literally boiled herself to death yesterday. One of the patients in the female ward in some manner opened a hot water faucet in the bathroom and allowed the tub to be filled. Mrs. Crull entered the room, and seeing the tub full of water, threw off her clothes and jumped in. She was cooked to death before assistance arrived. She knew the water was boiling hot, so it is believed she entered the tub with suicidal intent.

Burned to Death.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Last night the residence of Richard W. Horn, at Lake Mohogan, was destroyed by fire. Henry Haight, aged 85 years, Mr. Horn's grandfather, who was in the house at the time, was burned to a crisp.

Meeting of Emperors.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The newspapers here announce that the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria will meet at some point on the Austrian frontier in the autumn.

Rates Advanced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Pennsylvania railroad has advanced prices of coal 20.25 cents per ton to Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, to take effect on the 10th instant.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

There are now at the Soldiers' Home at Richmond 102 inmates, and there have been as many as 107.

It is stated that John Brown's noted "fort" at Harper's Ferry is to be removed to New York city and re-erected in one of the parks.

The second meeting of the Warrenton Race Course Association will come off on Friday and Saturday August 31 and September 1st.

A little colored girl has been arrested, tried and convicted for robbing the contribution boxes of the Episcopal Church at Warrenton.

The Nelson Examiner says that Thomas S. Martin, of Albemarle, is John S. Barbour's choice for chairman of the democratic party whenever he shall himself retire.

Ex Judge John R. McDaniel, of Campbell county, died on Tuesday, aged about 76 years. Judge McDaniel was made Judge of the County Court under the readjuster regime.

The Episcopal church at Upperville has secured a comfortable rectory adjoining the church, and expects to combine with Emmanuel, Delaplane, and call a minister at an early date.

Mahone. It would appear, proposes to ignore the Wise-Houston republicans, and has already his machinery in motion to control all of the congressional conventions and get the electors chosen by him endorsed. John S. Wise went to New York Monday with the idea of conversing with the members of the national committee on the subject.

Tuesday night one of three large barns on the farm of Geo. A. Witson, near Deep Creek, in Norfolk county, was set on fire by an incendiary, and, with its contents, entirely destroyed. The barn contained a large quantity of corn, hay, agricultural implements, two new buggies, several deer horses and eight fine mules. The loss is about \$3,000.

Several boys, under nine years of age, of Warrenton, went out in the country recently and took possession of an old horse belonging to a colored man. They brought it to Warrenton, cut off its main and tail, put it in an unoccupied stable and with oats and hay gotten from an adjoining stable they were rapidly training it for the steeplechase to come off on the 1st of September.

The Wise faction of the republican party held a meeting at Hampton on Tuesday and decided to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. Ex Congressman Harry Libby will doubtless be nominated. The Mahone wing of the party will also nominate a candidate, and indications point to the present Representative, George E. Bowden, of Norfolk, as the probable nominee.

The democratic convention for the sixth congressional district met in Lynchburg yesterday. Miles M. Martin, of Charlotte, and Paul C. Edmunds, of Halifax, were placed in nomination, and the ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Edmunds by a vote of 914 to 814. The following resolution was passed: "That the convention deplores the serious illness of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan." (Ugh!)

Henry St. George Tucker, son of Hon. J. R. Tucker, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the democratic convention of the tenth district. The candidates in nomination were W. A. Anderson, of Rockbridge; Taylor Berry, of Amherst; T. S. Fitzpatrick, of Nelson; S. F. Coleman, of Cumberland, and Henry St. George Tucker, of Staunton. The contest narrowed down to Tucker and Anderson, and on the twelfth ballot Tucker was nominated. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Cleveland's administration and urging the repeal of the tobacco tax.

Mystery Explained.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A new phase of the mystery attending the death of Mr. and Mrs. Heech was developed to day. The pair were believers in treatment by electricity, and were in the habit of taking electric baths. At the House of the dead couple was found an electric battery charged so heavily that a shock given by an inexperienced hand would surely produce death. It is now supposed that on Saturday night Mrs. Heech asked her husband to treat her with the battery. This he did, accidentally giving her such a shock that she died. Realizing what he had done the frantic man hung himself to the door.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The stock market opened again this morning, first prices being generally from 1/4 to 3/8 per cent. below yesterday's closing figures. Further small fractions were lost in the early trading, but the market soon rallied and quickly advanced to above the opening prices. The market became quite feverish and generally heavy, which retired most of the active stocks below the opening figures, and at 11 o'clock the market was quiet and unsettled, generally small fractions under the opening prices. Money easy at 1 1/4%.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Virginia's consols sold 37 1/2; past-due coupons 65; do 10-40s 35 1/2; do new 35 1/2 bid to-day.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, August 1.—Flour is more firmly held by both millers and dealers, but there is no change to note in prices. Wheat is still nervous and uneasy, showing considerable fluctuations in the markets generally, but there is a very conservative under current, and consequently not so great a volume of sales of futures as, under the circumstances, might be expected. The offerings for immediate delivery are increasing, and but few samples are entirely free from garlic; sales to-day were from 75 to 85 per bushel. Corn is quiet at 59 to 62 for mixed and white; no yellow was sold. Eye is steady at 53 to 59. New Oats 30 to 33; old 27 to 40